



**Finding
1660 Foster Drive**

**Distance between
nodes =
54 meters**

1501

1500

**Address
range**

1799

1798

$$1798 - 1500 = 298$$

$$160 / 298 = 0.54$$

$$1798 - 1660 = 138$$

If the road segment is 100 meters long

$$1660 - 1500 = 160$$

$$100 * 0.54 = 54 \text{ meters}$$

DOQQs are also useful for heads-up digitizing
Here we have a park in New Orleans

**Information has been received that a combination
explosive / BT device is somewhere in the park**



**The GIS analyst immediately begins to digitize all
Visible features in the park so that ground teams, running
Hand held GIS/GPS units can determine areas of vulnerability**

Trees digitized as points



Zoom in



Adding other features (paths and water)



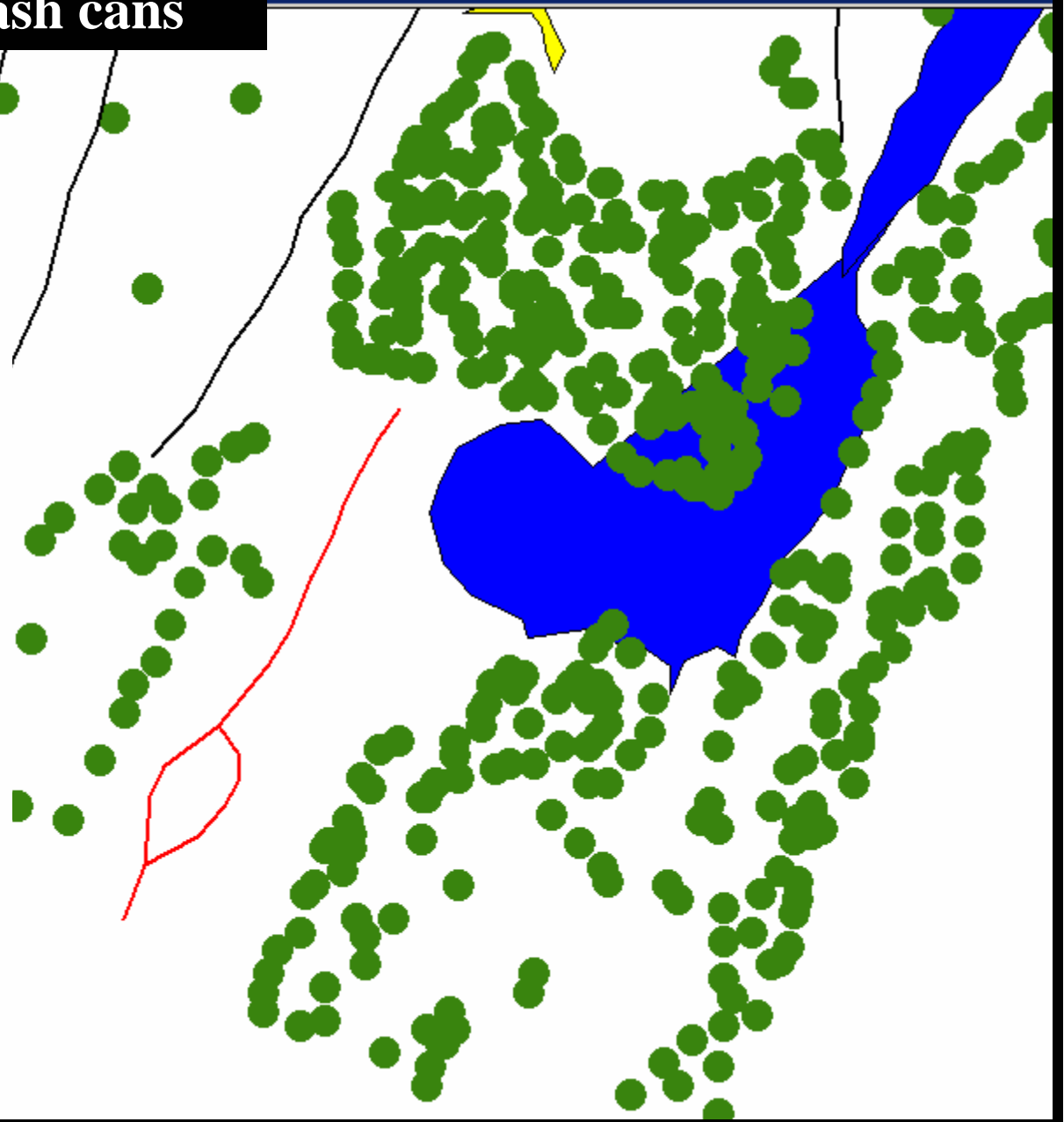
Putting it all together



**The features that would
Be used to guide data collection**



**Field Teams use the information to
collect locations of all trash cans**





*How many people are vulnerable
If the explosion occurred in this trash can?*

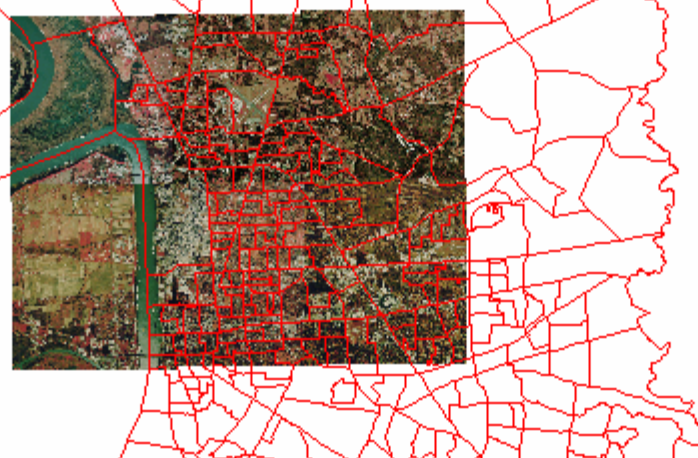
Need Political Boundaries and Census Data

Zip Codes

Census Tracts

Census Block Groups

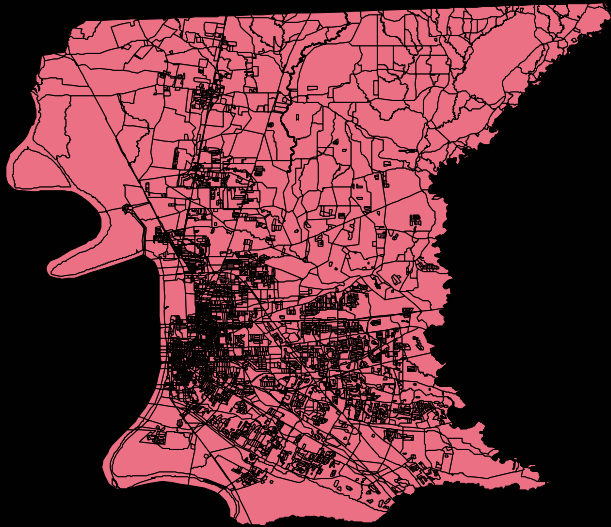
Census Blocks



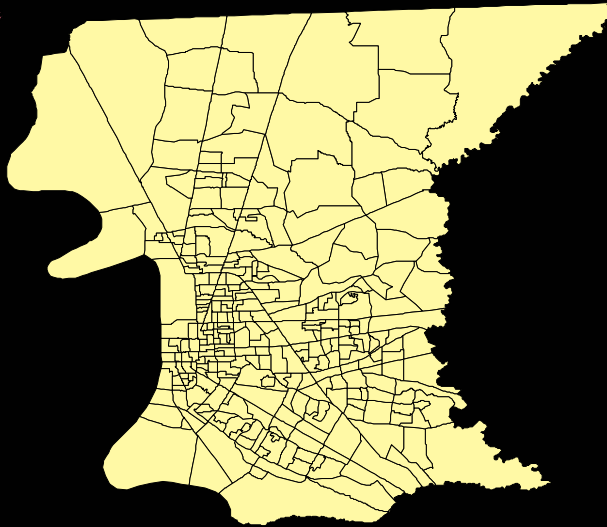
These are useful for finding vulnerable populations

Beware!

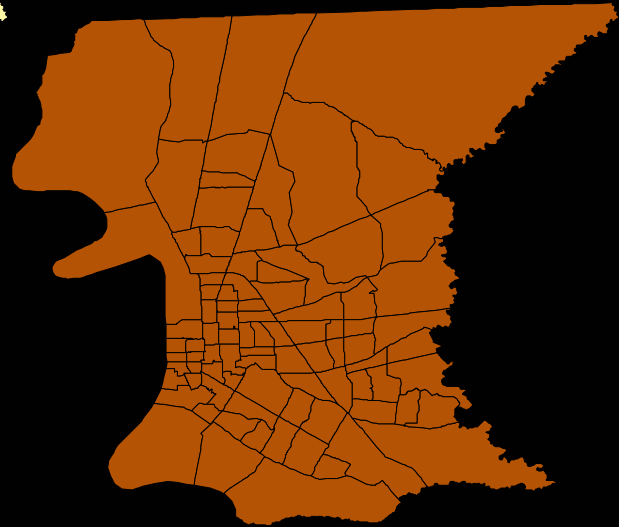
The The Boundary You Chose Can Change the Pattern of Risk



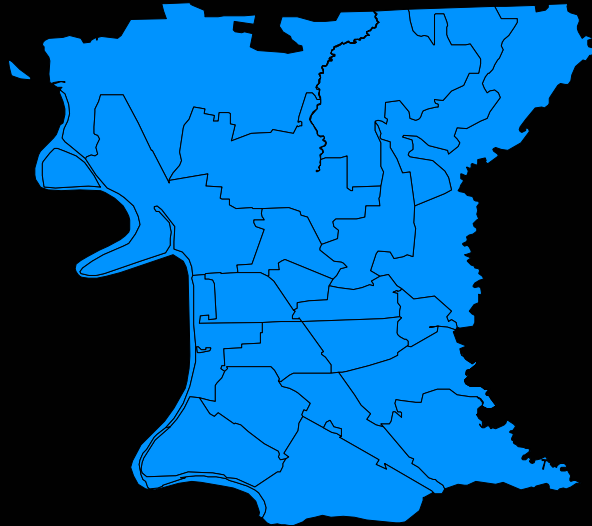
Census Block



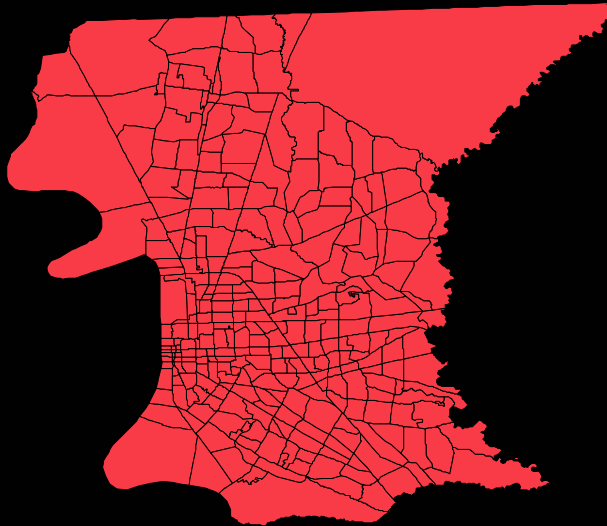
Census Block Group



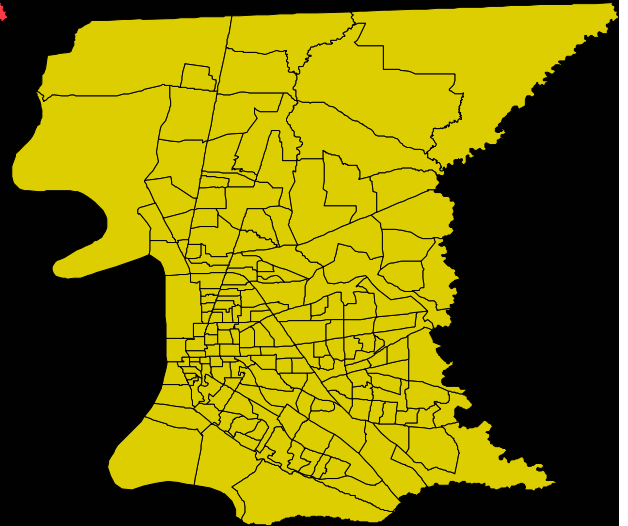
Census Tract



Zip Codes



Traffic Analysis
Zones



Voting Districts

Socioeconomic Data is often available for Census Units of Space

Another way to get information about vulnerable populations is to
Use a spatial sample

Detailed Data about a subpopulation, in this case single mothers with
Young children in the home is collected

These data are joined to boundary files by a point-in-polygon
Procedure

Risk maps can then be generated, but notice how the patterns vary
according to the spatial aggregation used.....

